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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—For Lower Michigan: Threatening weather, with rain or snow; brisk to high westerly winds, shifting to westerly Saturday evening; colder by Sunday morning.

THAT MOB MEETING.
Again the populists have played into the hands of the democrats. The disgraceful rabble of malcontents which gathered last evening, ostensibly to place in nomination a ticket representative of the principles of the people's party, was controlled by the same purchasable element that sold and delivered the party to the democrats last fall.

Decent men who have been identified with the party from conscientious motives must forsake their self-respect if they will accept the result of last night's wild and inconsistent action. The state made by the sinister and selfish tricksters who dominated the meeting was ratified and confirmed. The delegates were sold in advance and delivered against their protests amid the derisive hoots of the pothouse manipulators.

The action of the meeting is inconsequential, politically. The populists have allied themselves with the democrats not to assert a principle, but to increase the marketable value of their strength in the city election. If such men as controlled the meeting last night are to be recognized as leaders in the future the dollar mark will be the most appropriate vignette to run at the head of the party ticket.

The republicans are very much pleased with the action of the mob. It has identified itself so intimately with democracy that its mark will no longer avail to conceal its real purpose. The people's party in Grand Rapids is disgraced and extinct. Peace to its ashes. Let the decent men refuse to disturb them.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

From the February, 1893, "Statement of Mortality" issued by the board of health, it is learned that the population of the city in 1890 was 25,000; the number of street lights, 110; the number of buildings constructed, 95; number of pupils in the city schools, 11,700. This interesting exhibit accompanies the tables of vital statistics for the month of February, 1903, and is valuable as a chapter in the ancient history of the city.

Such a statement sent out over the legend, "Please Exchange" is calculated to give strangers the impression that the city lives in an atmosphere several years old, and sickness and death in the typhoid and malarial zones of the present. The statistics of the board of health reveal to take a bottle of Carter's Little Liver pills to rouse it from its state of torpidity.

The present population of Grand Rapids is over 35,000; the number of street lights exceeds 200, and the pupils in the public schools aggregate 18,000. Such a list upon the fair name and fame of the city is worse than a visitation of the mumps. Gentlemen, please expunge the ancient and fish-like figures from your otherwise welcome and funeral publication.

HILL HUMILIATED.

Dave Hill has capitulated. The peerless and intrepid leader of Tammany has humiliated himself and paid transient obeisance to the supreme prophet, Grover. Without the blare of trumpets or the thud of the drum, Grover has triumphed over his implacable foe and the fate of the spoils for New York has been adjudged in the interest of internal peace—but at the cost of Hill's lefty and impudic pride.

The dispatches of Thursday conveyed the intelligence that Hill proudly entered the executive mansion, and walking straight through two lines of expectant interviewers, passed into the president's office, where he remained for nearly an hour. It is reported that the president greeted him cordially, and that the two chatted agreeably on personal and political subjects.

While this conference was going on a messenger was bearing the name of Robert Maxwell of New York to the senate to be confirmed as fourth assistant postmaster general. Maxwell is one of Hill's intimate enemies. He will have control of all appointments of fourth class postmasters. The selection, in view of the existing condition in New York politics, is regarded as a notice to Hill that the president will ignore Tammany if Tammany remains under his dictatorship.

The visit of Hill to the president must be taken as conclusive evidence that he has modified his avowed purpose to make war on the administration. The strained relations existing between Grover, Cleveland and Hill have made it necessary for the latter to conciliate the president to the end that he shall not lose his position.

the altogether. In this view of it, Hill's submission to the inexorable force of circumstances is both pathetic and ridiculous.

MAILED AT ANN ARBOR.

Governor Rich, Lieutenant Governor Giddings, and the members of the state legislature, descended upon Ann Arbor Thursday for the purpose of inspecting the university and satisfying themselves as to its needs. They made the visit upon the invitation of the officials of the university. During their investigation they were given an opportunity to inspect the student body. The students of the whole university are rarely assembled into a single hall, but when they are they make an imposing array of youthful intelligence. It is seldom the privilege of visitors to Michigan's great educational institution to witness the 3,000 young men and women students gathered together. It is a spectacle never viewed elsewhere in this country.

President Cleveland saw it when he delivered his address at Ann Arbor on February 22, 1892. He also heard it, and those who have never heard a body of students engaged in vocal exercise can hardly appreciate how much racket 3,000 young throats, supplemented by the same number of pairs of lungs, can make when urged into action and confined within a hall of good acoustic properties. The members of the legislature, after listening to the vocal salutes which greeted their entrance into University hall, will probably marvel at the appeal of these robust and healthy young men and women for an appropriation to build and equip a gymnasium.

This visit, however, serves an excellent purpose. The friends of the university, ably reinforced by the leading newspapers of the state, have been fighting for the recognition of the needs of the institution, and their efforts are beginning to bear fruit. The one-fifth mill bill, amended to one-sixth of a mill, passed the senate and has been favorably reported in the house. A fight will be made against it there, but the chances are that it will eventually pass. The resignation of Dr. J. J. Abel of the medical department, drawn to John Hopkins' university by the offer of a larger salary, and the recent withdrawal of Prof. Bolser, who was attracted to the University of Colorado by the same bait, should impress upon the legislature the necessity of dealing liberally with our state university.

PAT IS IN LUCK.

Pat Collins made a wise choice of position. He was tendered anything in the gift of the administration and sagaciously selected a comparatively obscure place, which yields in salary \$5,000, and in fees something like \$65,000 annually. He will be consul-general for the United States at London.

Patrick is a democrat for reform—also for revenue. He might have been a member of the civil service commission or secured an honorary position as a member of some one of the many ornamental functions of government—but he had his eye on something more enduring than fame. He will be envied by all the patriotic office-seekers, for his sheer good luck is the spoils of the active partisan.

The enormous volume of fees incident to the office is gathered from the multifarious prerogatives of the office. The consul-general at London looks after the interests of American citizens in England. Nearly every American is compelled to visit the office, and each leaves some sort of a tribute in the shape of fees. He also supervises all exports bound for the United States, ascertaining and manifesting their specific and ad valorem values. This swells the fee account greatly. In 1890 the fees from all sources amounted to \$28,000; in 1891, \$35,000, and in 1892, \$42,416.

The office of consul-general at London and collector of the port of New York are about on a par as to value to the incumbents. Perhaps some other patriot bearing the name of Pat will capture the other prize.

Borox has been visited by one of the most disastrous fires of the country. Twenty-five human lives and \$4,500,000 in property represent the frightful work of the fire. It seems remarkable that with the fireproof buildings of today, the precautions that are taken, and the magnificent fire service, that such a conflagration should be possible. But there seems no way to prevent it so long as human beings are careless and building materials combustible.

In the press gallery in the house of representatives the United Press has twenty representatives against five from all other associations. The United Press serves the most complete and authentic Washington news because it has a competent force of skilled reporters and correspondents on the ground.

Washington newspaper men offered a reward of \$500 for a report of the convention that took place between Grover and David. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill could make fairly good salaries holding what society is pleased to call a conversation.

Paul Maria. Mr. Maria is a resident of the sixth ward and his name on the city ticket would give the west side a worthy representative.

By compelling reckless drivers of fire apparatus to pay for damages sustained by collisions the fire commission has placed a wise premium on caution. The general public will appreciate the change.

Just at this season of the year, the total abstinence who has a wholesome fear of typhoid germs and disease breeding bacteria in the city water, has a hard time of it finding a palatable substitute.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is making plans for a trip around the world at the close of his term. If some of the hungry democrats could have their way, he'd take it now.

This is a great year for renegade republicans. Charles E. Withy of Reed City has been nominated for circuit judge by the nineteenth district democrats.

They have a clever way of doing things in London, after all. An amateur poet has been sentenced to prison for four months.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Grand Rapids owes a debt to Marshall P. Wilder. The town is heavier today, judging from the point of pounds, not wit. Of course, that is provided that one believes in the adage that one laughs and grows fat. Mr. Wilder, last night was the humorist we have known by reputation long ago. He read poems and told stories that made Remond laugh years ago and they were new to nine-tenths of the audience, but they created hearty laughter. There is no doubt Mr. Wilder is our humorist. Miss Gillman suffered from a cold last night, and the glorious soprano voice of the artist was heard at a disadvantage. Even at that she showed that she was a singer of rare merit, whose sympathetic art captivated the large audience. Old friends of Tony Pastor will remember Miss Woodsey—otherwise Lillian Westerner—and her clever work on numerous musical instruments—heaven save the mark— who received many an encore. Mr. Kendall was a charming accompanist. The entertainment last night was not one by which Mr. Wilder could be judged, who is a parlor entertainer, but it was received with tears and laughter. What more can be said of his art?

Gus Heege, who has achieved fame in recent years by originating Scandinavian American comedy, is a thorough Bohemian. He belongs to a dozen or more lodges and clubs, and is exceeding popular among his fellowmen. He recently attended a lodge meeting in Boston, at which he noticed a dyspeptic doggedly objecting to every motion that came up. After the meeting Mr. Heege made a funny and original expression when, in speaking of this chronic kicker, he said: "If a half-starved man had wandered into that meeting that fellow would have voted against a motion to give him some ham and eggs."

There is only one opinion concerning "All Hail," says the Boston Herald, "and that is that it is in many respects the finest extravaganza ever presented in this city. David Henderson has lavished money on this production, and he attained good results. Nothing so elaborate, so beautiful, and so entertaining in this line of stage production has been presented in this country."

"My Aunt Sally" is a comedy with which a newly organized company will make a tour of Michigan. The opening was celebrated at Mt. Clemens Wednesday evening. It is whispered that J. J. Dowling is back of this enterprise.

"A Kentucky Girl," with a new company, resumed business last Monday at Holyoke, Mass., with Anna Belmont in Sadie Hanson's former part.

Whitney Mockridge is America's most brilliant tenor and his name is a guarantee that he has surrounded himself with a company of artists.

Joseph Jefferson and Stuart Robson are the only comedians now living for whom wealthy New York syndicates are not building theaters.

That rich and racy comedy "Miss Helvett," with its wealth of wondrous music, is looked for The Powers' March 22.

W. J. Ferguson leaves Richard Mansfield on April 15, when his three years' contract—happily for him—expires.

"Held in Slavery" will be introduced to the patrons of The Grand next week. It is said to be a strong piece.

"The City Sports" company will be seen in the usual matinee performance this afternoon in Smith's.

"The Fire Patrol" will close in The Grand with two performances today.

Manager Smith's bill for next week is a corker.

STATE PRESS SENTIMENT.

When Grover, in cumbersome phrase, talks about tearing "aside the delusions and misapprehensions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws," he naturally has in view the tearing down of American wages to the European level.—Adrian Times.

Uncle Jeremiah Rusk must have wonderful popularity for everybody speaks well of him even after the fearful and wonderful weather he has furnished all winter. He may even pop up for the presidency yet.—Madison Chronicle.

Attorney General Olney takes naturally to the courts. He is said to be one of the finest legal tennis players in the country, and is also a remarkable all-around athlete, considering his age.—Detroit Free Press.

NOT ALL ONE WAY

Representative Henderson Reviews Appropriations

DEMOCRATS WERE WASTEFUL

He Says the Last Congress Will Be Known as "Know Nothing" and "Do Nothing Congress."

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Supplementing Senator Allison's and Chairman Holman's and Mr. Dockery's analysis of the appropriations of last congress, published March 9, Mr. Henderson of Iowa, for eight years a member of the house committee on appropriations, comes to the front with his analysis of the fifty-second congress, taken from a strongly republican view. He gives the total appropriations at \$1,029,822,947.72, exceeding the fifty-first congress by \$38,048,861.81, an increase of \$115,707.42 for each congressional district in the United States.

He notices the charge that the senate makes the large appropriations and calls attention to the fact that the house at the session just closed sent its bill to the senate for \$513,087,312.02 at a rate of over \$1,027,000,000 per annum. The house is a "billion dollar" house, for its bills for the fifty-second congress aggregated \$1,001,138,611.79 before they reached the senate.

Future Revenues Mortgaged. He shows that in addition to appropriations actually made by the fifty-second congress, it authorized contracts, mortgaging future revenues in the sum of \$28,529,620. He says that if the fifty-second congress seeks to excuse itself by charging its extravagance to the legislation of the fifty-first congress, then the latter congress can make similar claims against the fifty-second congress aggregating over \$20,000,000.

To guard against a deficit, Mr. Henderson warns this administration to give closer attention to "moonshiners" and the "whisky ring" in collecting internal revenue than it did from 1887 to 1889, when it collected \$51,095,082.01 less than President Arthur, and \$115,535,524.73 less than President Harrison. He shows that the retiring administration paid \$236,310,331.20 on the public debt, saving in interest \$55,552,103.51 annually.

Maximum of Pension List.

He touches on pensions, showing from the pension bureau that the rolls will reach their highest point on December 31, 1894, with \$1,171,318 on the rolls, including invalids, widows, orphans and dependent parents, the annual value of the rolls at that date being \$155,965,091. That in 1895 there will be dropped from the rolls 14,432 pensioners, with an increasing ratio of attrition. Referring to the complaint against widows' pensions, he shows that if all widows' claims yet undisposed of are allowed, there would be 70,834 dead soldiers unrepresented on the rolls by a widow, an orphan or a dependent parent. He also points out the danger to the treasury from war claims and says that congress now has the date to show that about \$800,000,000 may yet be drawn from it to satisfy their demands. Mr. Henderson predicts that the fifty-second congress will go down to history as the "know nothing" and the "do nothing congress."

HIT AND MISS BRIEFS.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to note the almost universal spirit of pride which Americans of all classes are taking in the great Chicago fair. Whatever sectional prejudices may have ranked when the question of location arose have long since been dropped, and the only desire now is to make the event an unqualified success and a fact worth chronicling in the history of our country.—Washington News.

Europe seems to be more peacefully disposed at this time than it has been at some other time not far in the past. The nations over there had better not begin fighting. It would be dangerous for them to do so. All the rulers declare that they are anxious for the maintenance of peace; they will show sound sense by maintaining it.—New York Sun.

Instead of there being no good thing in Canada, we believe, and the opposition should believe, that the people, artisans, city dwellers and farmers are individually and generally a great deal better off than are their southern neighbors, besides having superior institutions, better laws and a higher code of morals.—Toronto Empire.

It is gratifying to hear of Canada's preparations to fight cholera. Laxity on her part would go far toward neutralizing our own quarantine regulations.—New York Press.

This is the rule for lenient entertainment. Anything of a professional nature is tabooed, but amateur can cater to be amateur is accepted.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Cleveland is to retain Mr. Harrison's colored cook. No negro domination.—New York Press.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

The library of Bowdoin college, Maine, has recently received from Robert C. Winthrop of Boston valuable autograph letters and documents of the Bowdoin family, relating to the foundation and early history of the college.

All the stationery and other articles used in the office of the Japanese consul general in New York are sent over from Japan. The consul general, Haseki Shimamura, takes English so well that he needs no interpreter.

M. Tiburce Franquerville, the judge entrusted with the Panama prosecutions, is 40 years old, and has a brilliant record outside legal circles, especially as a Latinist, his translations of Cicero being highly selected.

General Bowerman, register of the treasury, writes from California that his health has improved very much. He does not contemplate resigning his position.

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, who has just retired from the political arena, was seen on a minority side in congress, sitting in the house or senate.

Now that another vacancy in the French academy has been caused by the death of M. Taine, M. Zola will have another opportunity for being defeated.

Attorney General Olney is a member of the Boston Athletic association, and has the reputation of being one of the best tennis players in the country.

ness must have more rest if he would retain his vitality.

When Secretary Herbert of the navy department was a youngster he was often spoken of as that "big-headed little boy."

Ex Gov. William Cumbback of Indiana is in the lecture field this winter.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

That, when a failure in cooking occurs, it is best to say nothing at the time, as no doubt the one who made the failure will feel it keenly enough, and she will also feel the considerable kindness of silence. But, when a similar dish is to be prepared, point out the mistake of the last time, and advise care in preparation, or correct the manner of remedying the defect.

That they should so systematize their domestic affairs that each day shall have its appropriate work, and every servant know without being reminded what she is to do on that day, relying on their own memory and taking the responsibility of carrying out the mistress' plans.

That good temper, decision and reasonable requirements will secure the confidence and respect of domestics, while fretfulness, lack of good judgment and unreasonable demands will alienate them and involve them in endless perplexities.

That a calm and quiet way of meeting all sorts of domestic vicissitudes, and of doing the work of each day, be it more or less, equalizes the pressure of care and prevents it becoming oppressive.

That she who plans her work intelligently and gives thought to the carrying out of her plans finds household labor out of the region of mere drudgery and puts it on the plane of science.

That the least possible amount of labor should be required from servants on Sunday, for everybody needs one day in the week free from arduous toil.

That, however lowly the every-day duties of life may seem to be, they are dignified and uplifted by a cheerful and careful discharge of them.

That the less alteration made in family arrangements on account of visitors is the happier for them as well as for the entertainers.

That angry words will not mend broken glass or china, but will teach domestics to be deceitful and conceal accidents.

That the want of consideration in arranging work often provokes ill temper and may even occasion the loss of a good domestic.

That there is no part of the whole house in which brains and intelligence are so much needed as in the kitchen.

That the subject of company should never be treated as if it was a great affair.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The St. Louis new water tower is said to be the highest in the world.

Nearly 100 different machines have been invented for boring rocks.

The Phoenicians were the first to employ gunpowder for blasting rocks.

The Phoenicians were the first to employ engineers to fortify cities.

Some of the cranes now used in artillery works will raise 150 tons.

The Paris sewers are the largest and most complete in the world.

The first idea of pneumatic tube was due to Denis Papin, in 1667.

The main drainage pipes of London are eighty-two miles long.

Chain and cable suspension bridges antedate the christian era.

The Britannia tubular bridge was begun in 1846, finished 1850.

The first tunnel in England was made near Manchester in 1768.

The modern system of fortifications was adopted about 1500.

The embankment of the Thames was encouraged by James I.

The first society of civil engineers was formed in London, 1793.

There are many stone bridges in China dating from 1000 B. C.

The two bridges of Xorrea had 306 and 314 loads respectively.

NOTES CHATS.

Marshall P. Wilder, America's brightest, cutest and most entertaining humorist, was a guest in The Morton during his stay in the city. Physically, there isn't much to Mr. Wilder except his roguish smile and the bright twinkling of his eye. He is quaint and diminutive in figure, with a face that is expressive of every shade of sentiment. To him the world has one side, and that is the bright one. He is an incurable optimist. He doesn't tell stories. He acts them. The only thing that saddens his heart is to meet a man that cannot appreciate a joke. "I'm giving New York a five weeks' rest," he said, from the depths of an upholstered chair in his room in The Morton yesterday. "Traveling around in a trunk, you know. In fact, to tell the truth, I'm just camping out. Left my friend, Chauncey Depew, in New York, and he will amuse the 400 during my absence. That's our principal occupation; but I have the better of him. I get paid for it and he doesn't. I thought it would be something of a novelty to get up a little company and make a five weeks' tour. It's a sort of a vaudeville company, you know. The leading lady is a musical workman, plays fourteen different instruments, including the piano, flute, violin, guitar, banjo, castanet, bells, poker, whist, eucure and old maid. And I—well, I tell my stories—all of 'em chestnuts, by the way, and thus we amuse the audience. Our entertainment is solely for amusement. We have carefully eliminated anything that may seem instructive. I admit that most of my stories are old. Lots of people have heard them. Like the ducky that was run over by the four-wheeler, you know. The first two wheels passed over him. When he saw the other two coming he yelled: 'What again?'

"Where do I get my stories? Oh, everywhere. I pick them up in the street and in the newspapers. I get hold of a suggestion and then develop it. But it's impossible to copyright stories, you know, and mine, if they happen to be good, soon become common property. A newspaper man hears one of them and writes it up. Somebody reads it, and then the story is his. In fact, Chauncey Depew has captured some of them. I've told Mr. Depew stories, and then when I have told them to somebody else, they would smile and say: 'Yes, that's a good story. I heard Mr. Depew tell it the other night.' And that's the way we go. But I don't mind. You see I'm constantly on the alert for something to amuse people. I am a drawing room entertainer, and perhaps have no business to be making a tour. The public likes to be amused and I enjoy amusing it. I'm intensely American, though, and prefer New York to any other place in the world. I'm lonesome whenever I am away from it. I go to London nearly every year, and have been so generously treated there that I enjoy the visit, but London isn't New York after all. I always have something to look forward to when I go there, though. I meet persons whom I met before, and they say to me: 'That was a very funny story you told last year, Mr. Wilder.' That's what I like about London. It's appreciative of every appreciation, but you must give it time. This year, however, I shall not go abroad. I'm going to stay at home and help manage the great Press club exhibit in New York. Then I'm going to attend the meeting of the International League of Press Clubs in St. Paul. After that I'm going to run back and forth between New York and Chicago, and see the ball games. I'm a crank. Every year the management of the New York team

send me a book. They consider that I go along with the bat."

"Do you see that letter?" asked J. M. Stanton of Buffalo in Sweet's last night as he held up a soiled and blackened envelope. "That letter has had an experience. It was written just six weeks ago and was sent to me at Nashville. I had gone to Cincinnati before the letter reached Nashville, and it was forwarded to me there. It was a day too late at Cincinnati and chased after me to Detroit. Too late again. The hotel clerk sent it to Cleveland, and a kind hearted clerk then sent it on to Buffalo. I can't make out where it went next; but probably followed me on to Pittsburg, and later to Fort Wayne. I have got it now. Was it important? Well, that depends upon how you look at it. It's a notice from my wife that the baby has cut another tooth. It furnishes a key to all the other letters I have received from her since that one was written."

C. H. Hunt and D. D. Clemens of Chicago are in the city to consult with Nelson, Matter & Co., in regard to a furniture sale. "We hope to have Lyman J. Gage for our world's fair mayor," said Mr. Hunt last night. "He is exactly the man for the place, and every effort will be used to induce him to accept the nomination. Chicago has awakened to the fact that something must be done immediately toward the selection of a candidate to run against Carter Harrison. Every man thus far named has declined, but it is hoped that Mr. Gage will make the run. He is an excellent business man, his executive ability is all that could be asked and he has every qualification for the office. In the meantime Carter Harrison is working with all his old-time shrewdness to capture the office. He'll do it, too, unless a first-class man is put up against him."

Prof. W. N. Ferris of Big Rapids was a guest in The Morton last night. Prof. Ferris was the democratic nominee for congress in the seventh district last fall and barely escaped a nomination for regent of the state university in the democratic convention a few weeks ago.

R. P. Bishop of Ludington, leader of the republican side of the house of representatives, died in The New Livingston yesterday.

Ed L. Irish of The Livingston spent yesterday in Ludington.

Monroe—F. E. Palmer Jackson; W. F. Wiselgott, Muskegon; W. H. Conner Saginaw; J. C. Dullam, Flint; M. C. H. Rulph, Miss Jessie Rulph, Jackson.

Sawyer—W. H. Grant, J. S. Lane, White Pigeon; M. R. Wallace, Saginaw; A. Knoushinn, Holland; D. S. Thomas, Evans; L. J. Knause, Three Rivers; G. M. Brown, Detroit.

New Livingston—R. P. Bishop, Ludington; C. W. Atkinson, Hudson; J. D. Robinson, Detroit; G. W. French, Sparta; R. Gundert, Ann Arbor; D. Woodworth, South Haven.

Eagle—William Guider, Saginaw; Emma Hall, Cedar Springs; Mrs. Gannon, White Cloud; S. H. Ballard, Muskegon; Will A. Lincoln, A. Faulkner, Sparta; G. W. Bullis, Ann Arbor.

Kear—J. W. McCullough, Lansing; E. E. Wilhelm, C. C. Langley, Traverse City; Mrs. H. G. Reed, Mrs. G. K. Coffy, White Cloud; C. H. Caldwell, Detroit; E. G. Reynolds, Hillsdale.

Kalender—A. G. Ruppells, Newburgh; C. E. Kille, Belding; Miss Stringham, Conklin; Miss Annie Mack, Lowell; Miss Grigsby, Allegan; Miss Hake, Grandville.

Bridge Street House.—N. F. Norton, Bromley; S. S. Smith, Detroit; G. F. Brazier, Traverse City; W. R. Seaman, Battle Creek; C. C. Hunsan, Sparta; N. H. Robert Greenlee, Greenville.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO-DAY a grand telegraphers tournament will be held in Hardman Hall, New York City.

The programme will consist of six or seven different events. The message and ladies' classes will be open to all, and the same is true of the code and championship classes. Crack telegraphers from all parts of the country will compete for the prizes which are both numerous and valuable.

NOT MUCH!

Do you know what enabled us to sell last year 1,497 cook stoves and ranges? Why, if it was not for domestic life, the "Marrying and living in marriage," we would be obliged to close our House Furnishing Department, which gives employment one way and another to twenty persons. We would like it better if everybody of proper age and condition would get married.